

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVIII.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915.

No. 25

CLAIM \$68,404 CATTLE LOSSES

"FOOT AND MOUTH" SUFFERERS
WILL ASK THE LEGISLA-
TURE FOR THAT SUM.

BILL BEEN PREPARED

Plans for the Democratic and Re-
publican State Conventions
Discussed.

Kentucky stock and dairymen who lost cattle by allowing the State to make wholesale slaughter on the appearance of the foot and mouth disease among their herds, have organized into a body called "Kentucky Claimants for Loss Account of Foot and Mouth Disease." The body will prosecute its claims before the Legislature in the form of a bill which seeks to recover \$68,494.63 for this loss. This indicates that the food value of the stock destroyed was twice that amount, or \$136,988.86. The actual value was, of course, much more than this, as some of the stock was fancy dairy cattle and highly bred hogs. The United States government has already paid one-half of the claims at the time the epidemic was raging. State officers promised that an effort would be made to get the State to pay the other half.

Senator Charles H. Knight, himself a loser to the extent of several thousand dollars, has been elected chairman of the organization, and H. E. Snow, of this city, is secretary. F. H. Goodridge heads the committee on claims. Other States have passed bills incurring expenditures of millions of dollars, and the claims of Kentucky men are said to be very modest. The claimants have sent a specimen bill to every member of the Legislature, asking for his views on the subject. The fact asks for a lump appropriation of \$68,494.63 to be paid out to individuals as listed. The claimants must swear to the amount of loss they have incurred, and these can be verified by comparing them with the allowances made by the United States government. The only expense the organization of stock men will incur is that of stationery and stamps, no officials or attorneys getting fees.

State Conventions.

Members of both of the dominant political parties are finding themselves confronted with almost the same conditions regarding the election of delegates from the State-at-large to the national party convention. There are many more candidates suggested than there are places to be filled. The way out of the difficulty is suggested by the action of the Kentucky convention which sent delegates to the Baltimore convention. This is, to honor twice the number ordinarily sent. It would reduce the vote of every man by one-half, but as the chairman of the delegation usually votes it solidly, it would make no difference in the roll-call by States.

The Democratic State Convention will probably be held some time in April. That it will remain another measuring of the strength of the Stanley forces and the anti-Stanley ranks seems likely, according to well posted politicians. An effort will be made to elect Gen. W. B. Haldeman National Committeeman to succeed Urey Woodson and, judging from the letter he wrote to the National Committee on December 7, Gov. Stanley will throw all his influence in that direction.

Gov. James B. McCreary, it is believed, will be complimented by the State convention by an election as member of the delegation to the national gathering. Gov. McCreary's name has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress from the Eighth district, but its use in this connection is unauthorized. He feels that he has been slightly honored by the Democrats for many years and does not desire further office holding. The Democrats will show their esteem, however, by making him a delegate. Gov. McCreary has attended every national convention for years and Kentucky's delegation would look strange without him.

The election of eight delegates-at-large would serve to placate the faction which loses control of the State

convention, and it is a courtesy that will probably be extended.

Republican Plank.

The Republicans may hold their State convention on February 12, according to Secretary Alvin Bennett on the afternoon before the serving of Lincoln Protective Club banquet, an occasion which will attract party men from all over the State. This means that their district convention would be held on February 11.

Edwin P. Morrow is counted on as the one man sure to be chosen a national delegate. Marshall Bullitt, Richard P. Ernst, ex-Gov. Wilson, George W. Long, Dr. Ben L. Bruner and a host of other names have been mentioned.

Separate Seat Measure.

Senator Charles H. Knight, whose Jim Crow street car bill providing separate seats for white and black has aroused opposition, stated today that he had no intention of forcing an act on the people of the State. He believes, however, that he is right in believing that Louisville voters want such an act. He is desirous of gauging public opinion regarding the desirability of such an act and invites expressions from the public.

Lexington already operates its street cars under a Jim Crow law, according to Senator Knight, and all the rest of the Southern cities separate the whites and blacks.

June Meek's Candidacy.

A diminutive politician was active in Louisville hotel lobbies last week in the person of June Meeks, of Frankfort. June is a tiny newsboy, who operates at the Capitol Hotel, at Frankfort. He wants to be a page somewhere in the Legislature and has been canvassing the Legislators who drop into town.

K. E. A. Measures.

A committee of the Kentucky Educational Association, composed of R. S. Eubank, of Lexington; Supt. J. W. P. Brouse, of Somerset, and Supt. H. O. Sluse, of Covington, will draw up a bill aiming to take the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction out of politics by making the superintendent eligible to succeed himself. This will require an amendment to the constitution.

The Association will also seek the following legislation:

An act to give an ample annual appropriation until 1920 to the Literacy Commission.

An act embodying a model school law for cities of the fourth class. An identical act was introduced in the last session of the General Assembly and passed the House only to be lost in the final rush in the Senate.

An enabling act to permit cities of the second class to carry their own insurance on school property.

An act amending the charter of cities of the second class giving them the right to ask for a vote on school bonds every year instead of every two years, as at present.

MUSTACHE DEMANDS; DEMANDS RECOMPENSE

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 21.—As a result of an explosion of a coal stove Dr. W. S. Galloway, a prominent physician of this city, is seeking to collect \$600 for the loss of his mustache. The Doctor was carrying sick and accidental insurance with a St. Paul, Minn., insurance company, and he thinks he is entitled to the damages by the terms of his contract. He has written the home office explaining that his mustache was nine inches from tip to tip and that he had been twenty years in growing same. Without his famous face decorations the Doctor declares his looks are ruined.

T. R. FAVORS WILSON AGAINST PRO-GERMAN

New York, Dec. 21.—While the dinner given by Elbert H. Gary last Friday to a number of financiers with Col. Theodore Roosevelt, also a guest, has been surrounded by much secrecy, the real nature of the dinner has at last come out. It was generally believed that Col. Roosevelt was being put in the way of being nominated by Wall street as the Republican candidate for President. According to information secured to-night, however, the dinner was non-political. At a previous luncheon, however, Col. Roosevelt is said to have talked politics, declaring that while he disliked President Wilson, he would support him against any Republican running on a pro-German platform.

FIGHTING TURK IS NEAR-VEGETARIAN

BREAKFAST ON BOSPHORUS CON-
SISTS OF SMALL CUP OF COF-
FEE AND A ROLL.

MILK AND BREAD AT NOON

Principal Meal at Night; Rice Base
of National Food; Some
Dishes Delicious.

The fighting Turk is largely a vegetarian in spite of the superstition about the omnivorous character of the true warrior, according to a sketch recently prepared by the National Geographic Society, which tells of the staples of the Turkish table and describes some of the favorite dishes of folk upon the Bosphorus. The sketch follows:

"Turkish fare is distinguished by its simplicity. The Turkish kitchen might be put at one end of the scale and the French kitchen at the other. The complexities of Parisian cookery demand a long and careful education for a clear comprehension of their values and for a proper appreciation, while the dishes of Constantinople at least those which appear upon the tables of Turks in the ordinary fortunes of life, are rudimentary.

"Vegetables, fruits and grains are the staples of the Turkish kitchen. Breakfast of the Bosphorus consists of a small cup of coffee and a roll. At noon there is a bowl of sour milk and bread. Thick Turkish coffee is taken again in the afternoon to key up appetites for the principal meal, which comes at night. This meal includes probably, pilaff (meat and rice), several kinds of vegetables, pastry and thick coffee. The workman's meal is still more simple—a chunk of bread and an onion or a bunch of grapes.

"There are, however, some dishes upon the Turkish bill of fare which the returned westerner never wholly ceases to regret. Pilaff is one. It is a food as national with the Turks as the potato with the Irish, as the cabbage with the German. It takes a multitude of forms, but its basic quality is derived from rice being cooked in such a way as to preserve each grain ferment and distinct.

"The rice is unpolished and, in the cooking, takes on a gelatinous coat. Sometimes it is boiled in mutton fat—a rich, smooth, inviting dish. Sometimes bits of roast mutton are mingled with it, when it becomes a meat pudding of delicious flavor. It is cooked with small currants and pine-nuts, fragrant and spicy. It is served with dates and flavored with orange peel. But, whatever its form, it is one of the treasured memories of a visit to the Near East.

Egg-plant is the foundation of another favored Turkish dish. It is stuffed with chopped onions and rice and cooked in oil. It is also stuffed with meat marrows and rice, and steamed until it becomes a culinary inspiration.

"The Westerner, furthermore, learns to enjoy many of the milk foods prepared by the Turks. Yagurt, cultured milk as thick as sour cream, prepared from the rich milk of the buffalo cow, is a satisfaction to the most fastidious diner. Chicken breast-milk, made from grated chicken breasts; jelly-like rice milk, starchy pudding, eaten with sugar and rose-water; and yagurt, with chopped nut meats, are other dishes.

"The Turks are fond of sweets. They prepare a kind of bread, which they soak in honey and eat with rich cream. They also prepare pastry in strings soaked in honey. Their fruits are excellent, better in quality and of greater variety than the fruits of the West. Meats alone, of raw food materials, with the exception of mutton, are poor in Turkey, but then, the Turk is a good deal of a vegetarian.

"The simple diet of the Turk has taken nothing from his good physique; rather, likely, it is one of the main sources of his health, or hamal, dines on a chunk of bread, costing 1 cent, together with a melon, or a bunch of grapes, or an onion, or a piece of cheese, to the cost of another cent, and considers his meal complete. Yet his daily toll consists in carrying packing cases, pianos and other

knick-knacks around on his back, to the astonishment of every visitor acquainted only with the prowess of porters in the West. This rugged Turkish burden-bearer eats a dinner at night which, in times of peace, costs about 4 cents—a bowl of pilaff with bits of meat in it."

POWERFUL NAVY FOR THIS NATION

Washington, Dec. 22.—The American navy should be "equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world" not later than 1925, in the opinion of the Navy General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey.

The annual report of the board disclosed that this naval policy was formulated by the body in July last in answer to the following propositions propounded by Secretary Daniels when the administration reached its decision to enter upon a campaign of national preparedness:

"What the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable."

The board's conclusion follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year above defined should be attained not facilities of the country, but the limit by year as may be permitted by the later than 1925."

Building Program.

At the same time the board presented a building program for 1917 in compliance with the Secretary's request for "a program formulated in the most definite terms, planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

Details of the board's reply are not revealed, as subsequently in October of this year, the Secretary asked the board to prepare "a building program for the navy that will continue over a period of five years with an expenditure of about \$100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only." The administration plan for the construction of sixteen capital ships within five years is founded on the board's answer.

At the same time the board again developed its idea of the place the American navy should hold in the world in the following language:

Control of the Sea.

"The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice.

"Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defend the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

The report lays stress upon the board's proposal that seven of the sixteen new ships, four superdreadnaughts and three battle cruisers, be authorized in 1916. Secretary Daniels has recommended to congress, however, that only two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers be authorized at this time.

Christmas Prices.	
1 Doz. Oranges.....	15c
1-lb. Mixed Nuts.....	15c
2-lbs. of 15 & 20c Candy.....	25c
10-lbs. Stick Candy.....	75c
2-lbs. Choc. Candy.....	25c
1-lb. 40c Choc. Candy.....	25c
1 Gal. Cranberries.....	45c
5-lb. Box Choc. Candy.....	\$1.00
5-lb. Box Xmas Candy.....	\$2.50
1-\$1.00 K. K. Knife.....	75c
1-75c K. K. Knife.....	50c

ILLER'S GROCERY

HOUSE ENTRUSTED WITH MISSION

WILSON'S PERSONAL CONFIDANT
GOING ABROAD TO CONSULT
AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

DUTIES CONFIDENTIAL

Will Dispense U. S. Views On For-
eign Questions and Absorb
European Opinion.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Authoritative explanation of the purpose of Col. E. M. House's trip to Europe at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, obtained here today, discloses that Col. House will dispense the views of the United States on general international questions and will attempt to determine the state of official and public opinion in the various countries he will visit.

Col. House visited Secretary Lansing last week and was advised of the position in which the United States Government found itself in regard to international questions and what remedial measures should be taken. He was told that this government under existing circumstances, had found itself unable to put in writing an adequate expression of the state of public and official opinion regarding important negotiations and that American diplomatic representatives abroad were unable to advise the State Department as to the state of governmental opinion in Europe. The State Department is concerned in European public opinion as well as opinions held by officials. Several times, it is said, a lack of understanding has prevented a successful termination of negotiations.

Col. House will visit virtually all call upon the diplomatic representatives of the United States and explain in detail American views upon various matters. His discussions will not deal with any particular question, but will be entirely general.

In return Col. House will gather the opinions and views of European Governments and will attempt to form an analysis of public opinion in each country he visits. He will endeavor to make certain that the Governments and will attempt to the position of the United States and that the United States obtains full realization of just what they believe and think.

During his tour, Col. House may secure expressions of understandings in regard to peace negotiations. Should he do so the United States will be promptly advised. However, he will make no effort to secure views on this point. The peace question, it is stated is merely incidental to his trip.

Ambassadors Satisfactory.

The State Department wants it understood that the visit of Col. House should not be construed into meaning that there is any dissatisfaction with any of the diplomatic representatives of the United States. As a matter of fact, it was said, the contrary is true.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR EARLINGTON

Earlington, Ky., Dec. 21.—A Christmas gift of unusual dimensions and value is announced today by resolutions of the board of directors of the St. Bernard Mining Co. The building, equipment and grounds occupied by the Earlington Graded and High School, which are easily worth more than \$20,000, are presented as a gift "for the use and benefit of the people of Earlington and vicinity," as the resolution says, "in commemoration of the memory of our beloved former president, the late John B. Atkinson, and in perpetuation of the wise and beneficent policies inaugurated by him toward our people during the many years of his constructive administration of the affairs of this company." * * * The school is to be known as "The John B. Atkinson Memorial School" and a suitable bronze tablet erected.

This school plant is regarded by school men as one of the best in Kentucky.

The building was erected by the

St. Bernard Mining Company and first occupied by the school, free of charge, in 1913. No local school tax has ever been levied against or collected from the people of the district until 1913, after the graded common school district was established. But the people of Earlington have enjoyed a free public school for nine months each year during a period of more than thirty years, because the corporation has paid annually the large deficit over the State per capita appropriation. This has been for some years a complete graded and high school and for more than two years a county high school. It was for many years the only free school in Hopkins county taught for longer than five or six months. A fan heating and ventilating system and domestic science department, with individual electric cooking equipment for girls' classes, are out of the ordinary features of this school plant. Five hundred pupils are enrolled. Prof. C. E. Dudley is superintendent.

FORD PEACE PARTY LOSES MEMBER BY PNEUMONIA

Christiania, Norway, Dec. 22.—Lloyd Bingham, a member of the Ford peace party, died today of pneumonia. He was the husband of Amelia Bingham the American actress.

Bingham was formerly an actor himself but more recently a New York stock broker and clubman of convivial habits.

The Norwegian peace party declines to have anything to do with the Ford peace expedition, according to dispatches to the London morning papers, as long as Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer is connected with the movement. Some of the dispatches state that a demand has been made for her expulsion declaring that it is impossible to give the movement a neutral appearance while a Hungarian woman is an active member directing operations.

The Christiania correspondent of the Times says that the main impression made on the Norwegian public is that Ford is an idealist dreamer, a sort of Tolstoy, whose honesty and unselfishness are beyond question, while some of his followers certainly fail to give that attractive appearance.

Mr. Ford who is greatly improved from his indisposition, said today that the peace expedition will depart for Stockholm on Thursday morning. It was announced that Mr. Ford had ordered that arrangements be made at The Hague for caring for the peace party's arrival there two weeks hence. A donation of \$10,000 has been made by Mr. Ford to the Christiania Students' society for a new building. In making the donation Mr. Ford announced that he believed the students were doing much to promote world peace.

SERBIANS BLAME ALLIES FOR FALL OF COUNTRY

Rome, Dec. 22.—Serbians arriving here agree that the fall of their country was due chiefly to the insistence of the entente allies that they wait for diplomatic negotiations instead of attacking Bulgaria before the latter was ready.

This caused not only their defeat, they say, but the destruction of their country, as certain regions have been put to fire and sword, resulting in the crushing especially of everything dear to the Serbians in patriotic memories.

Officers of the Serbian staff express the opinion that the situation might still have been saved if one army corps of entente troops had arrived in time to assist the Serbians at Vranja, as the Serbian army, although outnumbered, fought magnificently. This, they say, is proved by the fact that the Serbians although withdrawing, made 70,000 prisoners, including 600 officers, half of whom died during the retreat.

It is announced that King Peter arrived today at Caserta Italy, about twenty miles north of Naples. He is accompanied by Premier Pachitch.

Notice.

We have receipts for all who owe us. Please call and get yours.

E. W. FORD,
A. B. RILEY,
B. F. TICHENOR,
J. W. TAYLOR,
L. B. BEAN,
J. R. PIRTLE,
E. B. PENDLETON,
Doctors.